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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents.

THE Association for the Advancement of Women listened to several learned dissertations on "La Grippe," delivered by medical delegates. Now, what in the world has la grippe to do with the ad vancement of women?

THE treasurer of Blackford county, this State, says that the Standard Oil Company is paying to farmers in that county over \$4,000 a month on leases of oil and gas lands. In view of the fact that the owners of the land would probably never develop them for oil or gas, this is a pretty good income.

JAMES PARTON, whose death is an nounced, was one of the most prolific and entertaining of American writers. While his historical and biographical works were not always free from bias or as accurate in statement as such works should be, they were correct in the main and always possessed a large degree of interest.

THE government authorities at Wash ington have rendered a decision admitting free of duty a marble bust of the Prince of Wales purchased abroad by the Grand Ludge of Masons of Iowa for the ornamentation of their Masonic library. Of course, Uncle Sam does not need the duty, but what in the name of common sense does an American society want of a bust of the Prince of Wales?

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S speech before the Methodist Ecumenical Conference yesterday was a model of clear thinking and happy expression. The American people have reason to congratulate themselves that on an occasion when so many distinguished foreigners were among the audience their President was able to acquit himself so handsomely. The superiority of President Harrison's oratory has become a fixed fact.

THE Rev. J. M. King, D. D., general secretary of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, now sitting in Washington, says it will give Methodism a boom the world over. "As to character and results," he adds, "this meeting is a thousand times in advance of the London conference ten years ago. A Presbyterian minister said to me, 'I do not believe it can be duplicated anywhere evangelical Christianity

THE question of the responsibility for the recent loss of the United States steamer Despatch is being discussed in official circles at Washington. Lieut. Cowles was in command of her, but as he has relatives who occupy prominent official stations and can rally strong social influence in Washington it is doubtful if he will be punished. Up to the present time no reasonable explanation has been offered for the wreck of the steamer, and it seems to have been due to recklessness or bad seamanship.

ABOUT fifteen years ago, in 1875 or 1876, one Samuel Brenner, an Ohio farmer, wrote and published a book prophesying that in 1891 the country would be visited by commercial revulsions and that a general financial panic would be one of the features of the year. He supported his prediction by a chain of earnest and plausible reasoning, which, he claimed, was based on the laws of trade and the immutable principles governing financial panics. If Brenner is living to-day he must realize how dangerous it is to attempt to foretell future events, for certainly the country never was more prosperous or freer from indications of a financial

It is practically settled that there will never be a Grant monument worthy of the name built over the tomb in New York city. The course of the people of New York in regard to the matter has created such a sentiment outside that no contributions of any consequence can be expected from non-residents of the city. and there are no indications that the citizens of the metropolis will ever proceed any further towards its erection. This being the case, the announcement that it is the design of the Grand Army of the Republic to erect in Washington a monument to the great General's memory is a matter of public interest. A memorial of which the country may be proud should be the result of this movement; it should be a great monument, one of such fitness of design and magnificence of construction that it will prove that the American people are not unmindful of their hero, and that the neg-

\$10,000, nor subscriptions accepted only from members of the G. A. R. The public generally should be allowed to contribute.

THE SECULAR PRESS A RELIGIOUS AGENCY The Indiana Baptist, published in this city, compliments the Journal on the excellence and accuracy of its reports of the State Baptist convention held at Evansville last week. This is in line with the assertion of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes before the Methodist Ecumenical Council that the secular press is a great religious agency. Some of his brethren were inclined to dispute the statement and advanced the objection that secular papers published much godless matter-the inference they apparently drew being that the secular or godless matter neutralized the religious information furnished. These brethren still clung to the idea that all those happenings which do not chance to be of a moral or elevating nature in themselves are therefore injurious in their influence upon those who hear about them. They do not go so far as to say that such news should be suppressed, but some of them cherish a hope of the future establishment of what they term religious dailies, which shall print nothing that can offend the most sensitive reader and will give the most of their space to pious chronicles. Whether such a paper would please that person known as the average citizen, who wants to know what is going on in the world, good and bad, may be doubted. Just where the well-meaning brethren would draw the line in the matter of news is also a question, and just why they should discriminate against mention of any class of occurrences in which humanity figures is not made clear. It was editor Dana who once said that he felt justified in printing an account of anything the Lord permitted to happen-a view of the matter technically known as news that clerical critics of the press seem unable to comprehend. The trouble with such critics is that they fail to do justice to the better class of newspapers, which, it may be remarked, are largely in the majority, but condemn all for the sins of a few. Because some papers give special attention to scandals and the greatest prominence to vulgar crimes is no reason for classifying them with reputable publications. The real offense is in the method employed by the sensational press in serving up the news of the day. Self-respecting and clean newspapers publish facts relating to any occurrence in such a way that no sensible person can object and no harm be done to any reader, for innocence is not a fragile thing to be destroyed by enlightenment and is, by no means, an invariable accompaniment of ignorance. Some of the ecumenical critics also

share the common disposition to magnify the faults of the press and belittle its merits. What they seem to want, according to the complaints, is to have more attention given to the doings of religious people; according to the same complaints it might be inferred that such matters really get the least possible attention. To prove that this is untrue it is only necessary to point to the issues of the Journal during the past two weeks. The Journal is, first and last and always, a newspaper, and gives prominence to such matters as in its judgment are of the greatest importance and in which the community has the greatest interest. The city campaign seemed to it to demand the most attention and greatest amount of space in columns recently, but in spite pressure of local news found room for full reports of the proceedings of a number of religious bodies. The Indiana Methodist conferences have met within this period. the Friends' annual meetings and the State Baptist convention have been held. the New York Presbytery has taken action in the Briggs case, Phillips Brooks has been installed as bishop, the Ecumenical Council has met in Washington for a month's session, and the German Evangelical Association in this city for the same length of time. All these affairs have had as much attention bestowed upon them by the Journal as if a campaign were not absorbing its editorial energies. Some news that would have been given place under other circumstances has been crowded out: the religious news was printed. By the time the official religious papers reach their readers the latter will be familiar with the information they contain and consider it old. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has reason and right on his side in regarding the secular press as a religious agency, the greatest moral engine of the world, and his brethren. however reluctant, must eventually come to agree with him.

LEARNING MADE TOO EASY.

School-teaching is a much more ex acting and complicated art than it used to be. Once it was enough for a teacher to be sufficiently well acquainted with the contents of the text-book to aid the pupil in mastering its mysteries when he came to any beyond his comprehension. The pupil was left considerably to himself, and if he found a way of solving the problems that came before him that way was accepted by the teacher, even if it did not agree with the formulas of the books. The main thing was that the student's understanding should be clear and the correct result reached. There are various ways of reaching a solution in mathematical questions, for instance, each quite as correct as another, but some more easily comprehended than others. According to the modern system only that solution given in the book is to be accepted, and if the child fails to understand this readily so much the worse, not for him, but for the teacher. For it is the teacher's business to see that the child does understand the precise method laid down in print. At whatever pains, the lesson must be made easy for the pupil, and this necessity extends through every branch of instruction. The aim and object of teaching is not so much to educate as to make learning easy for the student. The old-fashioned way of learning the alpha-

devices used to simplify the undertaking. The teacher's ingenuity has been taxed to the uttermost to overcome this tremendous barrier that lies in the way of her pupils, but since the "word system" was evolved one difficulty has been removed from her path. It is true that the child learns its letters only incidentally by this method, and learns to read no more rapidly, but the process is supposed to be less of a strain upon the juvenile mind, and therefore more satisfactory to parents and guardians. The same effort to make, if not a royal road, at least an easy one to learning extends all along the line, and the burden falls upon the teacher. The English language is taught by a desiccated method, in which the blackboard is an important agent. Without the blackboard it is difficult to see what would become of the prevailing educational system. The teacher who does not spend every spare moment in putting bits of information and sugar-coated fragments of language on the black-board is derelict. Swallowed in these homeopathic, chalky doses it is believed by the founders of the great school system that these pellets are absorbed into the intellectual circulation with less harm to the brain than by the old plan of studying the lessons from a book. It is announced from time to time that improvements in the system have been evolved and put in operation. On investigation it is almost invariably found that each socalled improvement involves increased labor of some sort for the teacher and none for the child. Teachers must elaborate and explain the simplest details by outline, by illustration, by object lesson, until nothing is left for the pupil to do but to absorb the information after it has been reduced to the thinnest of gruel. All the workings of | to assail man so violently when he was the public school system have a tendency to add to the tasks and responsibilities of the teachers and to lighten those of the pupils. This is shown in the matter of sessions, the cry being continually in favor of shorter school hours, lest the tender juvenile brains be overtaxed, but this shortening of time increases rather than lessens the hours spent by the teachers in their duties, for the school-teacher is by no means released from labor when school closes. It is right, of course, that teachers should teach, that they should be qualified to impart instruction in such a way that the dullest child may understand its lesson, but there is such a thing as overdoing the matter. A generation or so ago, when boys and girls were required to exercise their own ingenuity and acuteness in solving difficult questions, when they had to study, and study hard, if they learned anything, some fairly robust and well-informed minds were the result, and it is not recorded that serious injury followed to any. Children nowadays accumulate an amazing variety of information from the literary chicken-feed served to them, but there is room for doubt as to whether their intellectual systems are as well nourished as by the old-time method.

DAMMING NIAGARA.

There is a movement on foot to raise the level of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie by practically damming the Niagara river. The proposition is a novel one but there seems to be reason for it Statistics show that the water level of the lakes has been steadily falling for several years. The records of the United States engineer's office in Chicago show that the average height of the lake surface above the sea level for the sixteen years from 1860 to 1875, inclusive, was Michigan, 581.92 feet; Huron, 581.92; Erie 575.58. The present average level of Lake Michigan is fully two feet below the average for the sixteen years above noted. This steady fall in water has constantly tended to lessen the cargoes of lake boats, and they are now 5 to 10 per cent. less than they were seven or eight years ago. Vessels of lighter draft are built, but they cannot be loaded safety line on to the of the constantly decreasing depth of water in the lake harbors. It is the opinion of some that this is caused by the smaller rain-fall in the territory drained by the lakes, while others are of the opinion that the changes which have taken place in Niagara have caused it by increasing the discharge of water. Whatever the cause, the fact is unquestionable, and raises serious apprehensions for the future. Of course, there is no danger of the lakes drying up, but if the decrease of the water level continues it may seriously affect the interests of navigation and of some of the lake

The remedy proposed is to obstruct the outflow of water in Niagara river by dumping into the river at the point where navigation ends many thousand boat-loads of stone. In other words, it is proposed to partially dam the river and thus arrest the waste of water from the upper lakes. The question is largely an engineering one, but the proposition seems practicable, though doubtless its execution would involve great

THE TYRANT MAN IN PERIL.

The Association for the Advancement of Women closed its three days' session at Grand Rapids by holding a symposium on "Man," in which, according to dispatches, that being was handled without gloves. Simultaneously with that eventa Miss Lulu somebody, armed with a black-snake whip, was chasing a dude over the Knox county fair grounds, hitting him a cut at every step and teaching him that she was not the kind of young woman to submit meekly to his offensive remarks. He, too, was handled without gloves. To the discerning person there is an intimate connection between these two proceedings. The association, it is true, belabored a metaphorical man, but the assembled women engaged in the assault with a spirit and vim that can only be accepted as an indication of their willingness to attack the creature himself should he chance to fall in their way. Besides. they were merely teaching women

county, had profited by previous teachings of the progressive sisterhood; she was already advanced and able to take care of herself-hence the black-snake whip and the flying dude. It will not do to say that the association does not encourage the exercise of force and violence by women who undertake to advance. The exact nature of the remarks made by the symposium has not yet been made known in detail, but a speech delivered earlier in the session is significant. The speaker described the condition of women in central Africa, and represented them as having some rights that American women may well covet. Precisely what these most desirable privileges were she did not specify, but in her descriptions of this peculiar people she called attention to the fact that men go abroad veiled instead of women, that the women have their pleasure excursions and festivities and leave the men out in the cold-or, more correctly, since they are in central Africa, out in the heat. Most significant of all was the statement that the greatest soldiers of to-day are the Amazons of that region, who cannot be surpassed in

physique or endurance. Putting the proceedings of the association together with the innumerable manifestations of female prowess of which the Knox county incident is sample, is there not reason for man to be alarmed? Women are determined to advance. Their individual efforts not having proved entirely satisfactory. they are uniting their forces with a view to more certain and rapid progress. I man gets in the way and endeavors to block the feminine wheels, there is plain determination to ride him down, It may seem to some that it was not a fair and-may it be said?-manly course swer to this it will probably be averred that man has had his say, over and over, and that the women are t-a-l-k-i-n-g n-o-w. They are talking, indeed, and if "man" doesn't look about him, mend his ways and advance along with the women, he will presently be found away behind the band wagon and obliged to

hustle for himself. It is to be hoped the Western waterways convention, which has just closed its session at Evansville, will be the beginning of a new and strong movement in favor of government improvement of all the navigable rivers in the Mississippi valley. The importance of these waterways to Western commerce has never been fully appreciated, and in recent years the development of our railroad system has tended to throw them still further in the shade. They are, however, of immense value and importance as avenues of transportation and trade. The growth of railroads, instead of being a reason why the rivers should not be improved, furnishes strong reason why they should be. Water transportation is naturally cheaper than rail transportation, and water competition is one of the surest means of regulating freights by rail. The entire Mis sissippi valley is interested in the im provement of these rivers, and should make common cause to that end.

THE Pullman Palace-car Company capitalized at \$25,000,000. The new is sue of \$5,000,000, which was authorized at the last meeting, is to be offered to the present stockholders at par in proportion to their present holdings. Pullman stock closed at 193 the day before the increase was made, and was not affected by the increase, consequently the stockholders' privilege is equivalent to a dividend of \$18.60 per share on original holdings. The company proposes to keep on paying regular quarterly dividends of \$2 per share, or 8 per cent per annum, as it has done regularly for nearly twenty-five years past.

THE railroad up Pike's Peak is now in regular daily operation, and the ascent is an interesting feature of Colorado travel. though not nearly so picturesque as when it was made on foot or on muleback. The most striking feature of the railroad is the very high grade that in a few feet short of nine miles makes an elevation of 7,525 feet and the other is the system of rack rails, that forms a continuous track upon which the ninety cogs of the locomotive operate. The exact length of the road is 46,992 feet. and the average elevation overcome 844.4 feet to the mile, making an average grade of 16 per cent. The maximum grade is 25 per cent. The locomotives weigh about twenty-eight tons apiece when loaded; are of 200 horse power and have no tenders. They are designed to push the trains when going up the mountain and precede them on the decent, thus having perfect control of the coaches. While the cars are not coupled to the engine, they can, if desired, be let down independently of the locomotive. The fare for the round trip is \$5 and during the past season upward of 9,000 persons made the trip.

A LEADING German delegate to the Methedist Ecumenical Conference gives a disconraging view of Methodism in Germany. He says in the entire population of fiftytwo millions there are not more than 10,500 Methodists. He thinks the Catholic Church is the great bar to the progress of Protestantism in Germany. On this point

Catholicism sets her face firmly against all Protestant intrusion. There is no longer any hope, I fear, for the regeneration of the Roman Church from within. This appeared possible at the beginning of the present century, when an evangelical movement was begun, led by two able bishops, and participated in by many of the strongest minds of the Catholic Church. The spirit was crushed out, however, and has not reappeared. Jesuitism, the most bigoted and intolerant force of the papal church, now holds the supremacy in Germany, and every portal is jealously guarded. They are determined that another Luther shall not arise within their midst, nor do I believe we are likely to see one, or to witness any spiritual improvement in the church within the present century.

CHICAGO has under consideration the construction of an underground driveway under the river at a point which would connect Michigan avenue with the Lakeshore drive. The idea was conceived and the plans have been drawn by a woman, Mrs. Horatio N. May, who has succeeded in impressing every body with its feasibility.

THE symptoms of the seventy-five delegates to the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. convention who were laid out limp and pale after a banquet are very suspicious. If any shameless person put something intoxicating in their tea be ought to be drawn and

lected grave at Riverside is not thus with national consent. The fund for this memorial should not be limited to the infant intellect, and many are the lected grave at Riverside is not thus bet from the primer is no longer practorally less had of the money received in the goods. A large number of the money received is less had out of the money received in the goods. A large number of the money received is less, his ready been sold and the attendance will fourish of editorial trumpets over its "distinguished and that if the money received is less, his ready been sold and the attendance will fourish of editorial trumpets over its "distinguished in the goods. The fourish of editorial trumpets over its "distinguished in the primer is no longer practionally large. The fourish of editorial trumpets over its "distinguished in the primer is no longer practionally large in the money received in the goods. The money received is less, his ready been sold and the attendance will doubtless be proportionally large. The fourish of editorial trumpets over its "distinguished in the primer is no longer praction."

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That is the kind of inquiry that protection in the primer is no longer praction. The fund in the proportion is not the money received in the proportion in the proport

29, 1889, having been copied from Macmilan's Magazine, in which it was originally published. It is in the nature of a crime for a newspaper to be two years behind the times in literary matters, and the offense

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Stolen Sweets. "No," said the Vermont farmer, "I wouldn't ev prohibition done away with fer a beap. It makes th' hard eider taste twicst as good."

is aggravated by boasting of it.

A Vain Wish, "In what style would you wish your hai rimmed!" asked the facetious barber. "The renaissance." answered the bald-headed

Mistaken Identity. Biggers-Hello, Smithy! How's business! Chappie-Beg pawd'n, but I'm not Smithy

Howeveh, as you esk me foh me opinion of busi-

ness, I may say that I consider it vulgeb.

Charges and Counter-Charges. First-ward Statesman-Say! Did you hear the story they have started about our man! They are claiming that he never was naturalized. Second W. S .- I guess we are not getting any the worst of it. I've got a report started that their man was born in this country.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

DICKENS's favorite daughter, Mamie, is soon to contribute a series of papers on her father to one of the magazines.

THE Duke of Portland has a necktie for every hour of the day, and he never wears his gloves twice. His hosier's bill is about \$1,200\a year.

SHERIFF McLendon, of Memphis, say that the day before the battle of Shiloh he paid \$600 for a pair of boots, and in the fight had a leg shot off. An ingenious person in Chicago has in-

vented an automatic Adelina Patti. It is a ife-sized wax figure which imitates her smiles, gestures and poses. THE lunacy of George S. Knight, the once

popular and promising actor, is said to have assumed a hopeless form of insanity. He has been in a Philadelphia asylum for the last four years. At the age of sixty-eight the author of

the most famous French "Life of Christ, M. Renan is said to be engaged on a new arrangement and compilation of "Contes Jes Fees," or Fairy Tales. TENNYSON in his old age is an incessant smoker. A large jar of tobacco stands con-

veniently near his elbow and his beloved

pipe is rarely removed from his mouth. The pipe of Pan consoled his youth, but a brierwood comforts him now. BISHOP COLEMAN, of Delaware, spent his vacation in walking through the Shenandoah valley. He was dressed in an old suit and the country people took him for a book

quently for a suspicious character. STONEWALL JACKSON Bibles are now in the market. A New York man has been selling the identical copy of the Scriptures that the confederate chieftain always carried in his pocket. So far he has disposed of several hundred, and he has but a few

agent, a detective, a moonshiner and fre-

HENRY SANFORD, the new president of Adams's Express Company, is about sixty ears of age, and the wealthiest man Bridgeport, Conn., since the death of P. T. Barnum. His connection with the company began as a detective about forty

THE meanest man has turned up in Santa Anna, Cal. He inveigled a man out into the hills quail hunting, and then informed on him for the sake of the reward. Several indignant citizens, however, seized the in-formant, rode nim on the rail to the town limits and warned him away.

THE famous tenor, Van Dyck, who has been hailed as the greatest of living male singers, lacks the height and grace of bearing of the beau ideal tenor. He is short and stout, and his closely-shaven chin and lips, delicate features and long fair hair give him an almost feminine aspect. WALTER H. EVANS, a young Indiana

botanist, who spent the summer exploring the Southwestern States in search of cacti for the agricultural department, says that he did not see a single rattle-snake or tar-tantula in that region, which is supposed to be their home. But he had a rather thorny time of it gathering the cacti. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG (Mrs. Strakosch) was petting a strange dog the other day, at

her summer home near Hartford, when the animal seized and swallowed a diamond ring which she had removed from her finger and held insecurely. The jewel was valued at \$350; and the dog, appraised at 50 cents by the owner, soon became the property of the

MISS FRANCES WILLARD, Miss Julia Ames and Mrs. S. D. La Fetra attended the convention of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union, as a deputation from the American Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In response to their invitation a priest and three women will be sent as delegates from the Catholic Union to the national convention of the W. C. T. U., which will be held in Boston in November.

MISS OLIVE SCHREINER is accredited with having spread the knowledge of South African literature all the world over. Recently a dinner was given by Mr. Albert Groser to the journalists of Cape Town. Sir Charles Metcalf, in proposing the toast, "Literature and Education," paid a high compliment to Miss Schreiner. Miss Schreiner was present and replied, gracefully acknowledging the compliment.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH has her home almost under the shadow of Georgetown University. In a picturesque dwelling overlooking the Potomac she leads her peaceful existence, rounding out her life of fame with occasional literary work. On any pleasant afternoon she may be seen sitting on the low-pitched porch on the east end of the dwelling reading or drinking in the beauties of the scenery before

FRANK B. SANBORN, the philosopher, is a man whose name is not often heard by the world these days. Yet in Emerson's time he was the brightest and best beloved of the coterie of scholars and poets who gathered about the Concord sage. Sanford still lives in Concord, and is identified with the modern school of philosophy there. He is a tall, slender man, and when he appears in Boston is conspicuous for a broad-brimmed soft white hat and a big red flowing cravat.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who was in Chicago early last week on his return from the hunting grounds of the Shoshones, proposes this scheme for the world's fair: "I want an exhibit of every weapon and utensil used in hunting, fishing and trapping since the discovery of the country down to the present day. We have the greatest hunting country on earth. We want nothing but what is American. For instance, I know where the rifles used by Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone can be secured."

ATTENTION is called to the remarkable career of David Christie Murray, by his recent debut on the London stage. He is about forty-four years of age and of striking personal appearance, being six feet high and of fair complexion. His hair. once sandy, is now turning white, and he has light blue eyes. He ran away from Oxford to enlist in the Sixth Dragoon Guards, then stationed in Ireland, He speedily became the best rider, fencer and boxer in the troop, but tiring of military service he took to journalism. He was a correspondent at the front during the Russo-Turkish war, and on his return to England he wrote the first of his long series of readable novels.

Giving Themselves Away. Boston Journal

As the free-traders have always derided

President Harrison's suggestion that there was such a thing as having prices too low. it is rather surprising to find one of them. Ir. Arthur T. Lyman, asking: "Is it of any advantage to an operative in a factory in Massachusetts that the prices of the goods he makes are lower? Does he not know that his wages are paid RUDYARD KIPLING's "Ballad of East and | out of the money received for the goods,

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Ludicrous Side of the "Roasting" Given Hill at the Yellow Bridge.

Cold Sympathy the "Heroes" Got from the Democratic Leaders-Rice's Winnings-But One in the Precinct and He Was Dead.

Fortunately for the good name of Indianapolis, its riots, real and so-called, have been few and far between. It is pleasing to note that in the one at the Yellow Bridge, on Indiana avenue, on the night of Oct. 5, in which the children of Ethiopia taught a trio of recalcitrants a lesson in duty and loyalty by the application of eggs and muck, that a marked improvement was shown. This improvement lay in the ab-

sence of that malice that goes with murder. The Sentinel the following morning pictured the persecutors of Hill, Manning and Simpson as being animated by about the same sentiments that would stir the bosoms of a group of Comanches riding hard after a tenderfoot, but due allowance should be made for the fact that the Sentinel was then in the heat and jostle of the

campaign. A Journal reporter, who once upon a time was present while a mob of fifty men battered down the doors of a jail to get at the ravisher of a child, attended the Yellow Bridge demonstration from start to finish. The first group, though quiet and determined, were bent on a mission of death and a battery of artillery would not have deterred them from their purpose. The strongest marked characteristics of the Yellow Bridge crowd were boisterousness and hilarity, with enough of the spirit of mischief and resentment to ride the objects of their aversion on a rail or duck them in the canal. A dozen police with courage and determination could at the start have preserved order, and even when the excitement was at its highest three of them barred the pursuit of a hundred men and covered the retreat of the fugitives. The fact at the time was plain, and has since become more apparent, that the strongest side of the Yellow Bridge affair ment. General James presided, and the was its ludicrous side. There are a num- event of the evening was a speech made by

ber of considerations to be taken into account in that Yellow Bridge affair that pa liate the actions of the participants and divest the demonstrations of the serious phases that appear at first flush. In the rabble were old men and women, of less mature years, who had been sold from the block, who had seen their children sold, and whose backs had borne the marks of the slave driver's The smallest per cent. of ingrates is to be found among the children of the tropics and their descendants. There are few of them, as a rule, among the negroes, the most striking examples being those whom an office or some other consideration of gain has induced to cast their fortunes

with the party of their ancient persecutors The trouble commenced from the very start. The crowd not only did not want to hear Hill, Manning and Simpson speak, but they did not want to see them introduced. It was, therefore, impossible for the presiding officer, Mr. Winters, to secure quiet long enough to perform the introduction ceremonies. A few persons up next to the stand heard a word or two, but the force of these remarks on the crowd was entirely lost. All the while Hill stood by, an expression on his face like that of a man who had been caught in the act and was about to have the penalty inflicted. As Winters retreated Hill commenced his address, but at no time did it get beyond the performance of the minstrel man who makes the stump speech, whose arms swing, whose ips move, whose gestures are dramatic and facial expression tragic, but who never uta word. A man with a pair bellows lungs like forge

voice like a calliope could have been heard in that uproar. The disturbers brayed like mules, crowed like roosters, barked like dogs and mewed like cats. It was a veritable carnival of discord, with a scrambled-eggs attachment. The calls that went up were no more reassuring than the eggs. "Come off dar, you half-baked coon!" "Stop dat mouf up wid dis plng 'er tobacker!" down into Tennessee!" ob a nigger makin' a Democrat speech!" "Gib dat calf a nubbin!" "Let's put de whole outfit in de canal!" "Rate!" nigger makin'

"Call it a day's work un go down un draw your pay!" "You's sold you'sef and you ought ter be sold like your old daddy and mammy!" "Give 'im some mo' eggs!" etc., etc. All the while he was going through this mixture of advocacy and expostulation Hill was dodging the flying missiles, and his gymnastics were as sorry as they

In this popular expression of the colored people against political apostacy the women were as outspoken and demonstrative as the men. One little old woman, as black as the ace of spades, who had on man's hat, was specially yehement in her manifestations of disapproval. "Who'd a thought that valler coon Hill was a Democrat?" said she. She did not hurl any eggs nor other projectiles, but from time to time she gathered herself together and launched her right arm out toward Hill like the star pitcher of an Association nine, and each time she would spit like a cat. That Hill stood up in the face of this performance was [creditable to his courage, but his show of courwas discounted that when he left he moved at a gait that implied that his failure to reach a certain

serious consequences. The crowd did not so exhaust itself on Hill but that it had an abundant stock of the same quality in reserve for Manning and Simpson, but there was this difference. that the latter had chose to make their immolation shorter, and, unlike Hill, the police covered their retreat.

point by a certain time would involve very

Later in the evening the trio of apostates carried their eggs and discomfiture up into the Sentinel office, expecting to be lionized and sympathized with. Mayor Sullivan and other Democratic leaders were up there, and it is said the roasting and guying that Messrs. Hill & Co. got was something awful. The common comment of Democrats the next day was that the three Democratic negroes got no more than they

Frank Noble is one of the most enthusiastic Republicans in the Fourteenth ward. Preceding the late unhappy election Mr. Noble took a poll of one of the precincts of that ward, and, as he went from house to house, the depressing fact began to bear upon him that it was solidly Democratic. At last he came to a residence occupied by

a German family. "What is the name?" inquired Mr. Noble, in his mildest accents. "Geisz." was the reply, "gay-ay-ce-ess-

Mr. Noble brightened up. He had never known a Geisz who was not a Republican. "Your husband is a Republican, isn't Ya, ya, he vas a Republicaner." The poll-book-maker was putting down the cheering information. "He'll be out to vote, of course," he re-

marked. "Na, he don'd vote dis time!" "How's that?"

"Aher, he vas tedt!" and the precinct remained solidly Democratic.

The result of the election brought with it much pecuniary profit to some people as well as distress of pocket to others. Many persons will wear new clothes and new hats this winter who otherwise would have been compelled, either from necessity or the habit of economy, of making the last season's wardrobe do service. Among those who can brace through the keen, chilling blasts without fear of blains or grippe is Col. James H. Rice, the Democratic statesman. The "Colonel's" sporting blood was at high ebb this election and he proudly boasts of carrying six hundred good, hardearned Republican dollars about his jeans that he reaped from the recent unpleasantness. The tailors are now bidding for the "Colonel's" custom.

Sacred Concert To-Night.

The concert under the direction of Prof. Kehr, to be given for the benefit of St Joseph's industrial school, at Tomlinson Hall to-night, promises to be a great success. A large number of tickets have al-

arranged for years, including instrumental and vocal music by some of the city's most popular proformers. The programme will open with "The Wedding March" Mendelasohn) for two pianes and violin, which will be followed by a zonave drill; Miss Maggie Anderson will play a piano solo: Miss Edna Burke will sing "The New Kingdom," by Tours; Mr. Louis Dochez will render vocal selections from Wagner's "Tannhauser," and Prof L. Kehr will give. for a violin solo, "Fantastie, Scene de Ballet" (Berriot.) A boys' orchestra of fourteen pieces will also be heard. The numbers furnished by the choirs will be "Hymn of Praise," Sacred Heart choir; "Laudion Sion," St. Bridget's choir; "Ave Maria," St. John's choir, and "Good Night,"

WILL ASK FOR MORE MONEY.

st. Joseph's choir.

City Treasury to Be the Panacea for the Ills of the Fire Department.

The Board of Public Safety met yesterday atternoon in company with Messrs. Rassmann and Gauss, of the City Council, Messrs. Zener and Sayles, representing the insurance men, and Chief Webster, to consider the improvement of the tire department. It was determined that the proper course to pursue is to ask an appropriation from the Council, which shall be referred to the committee on fire department, with instructions to ascertain the absolute necessities of the department, and report a recommendation of the amount needed. The insurance men promised to aid in every way possible in urging the improvement of the department. They announced that petitions would be presented signed by the great mass of citizens who keep their property insured. The board and Chief Webster will assist in making the estimate of the amount needed. The meeting then adjourned.

NEW STORY OF ARTEMUS WARD. Practical Joles in Which He Once Engaged in Company with William Winter.

New York Correspondence Phi adelphia Press. On Sunday evening last there was a sacred concert in the saloon of the steamship upon which General James was a passenger, and although the voyage had been a terrible one yet some 200 of the passengers were able to be present at this entertain-William Winter, the dramatic critic of the Tribune. Mr. Winter is ageing somewhat, and the cyclone through which he had just passed had almost knocked him out, yet he made a speech which was full of charm

humor and pathos, and he recited one of his own poems, an unpublished one. He also told a story of Artemus Ward, which is new. He said that one evening he and Artemus had been attending a gathering of literary friends, and about 3 o'clock in the morning they started down Broadway on their way home. When they reached the old Jones House, now demolshed. Artemus insisted upon entering. They found a solitary night clerk there. who was barely able to awake sufficiently

to receive them. Ward said, "Is this the Jones Housef" and he said it very solemnly, and when the clerk informed that it was, Ward, straightening himself up and assuming a manner of grave importance and mystery, said: "First of all. I want a bottle of gin. Can

t be negotiated for?" The clerk produced it, and then Ward still maintaining his manner of heavy mystery, said to the clerk, "Is the proprietor Yes, he was in, but abed. "It is very important that I see him," continued Ward, "in fact, of the utmost importance. So the clerk went off to arouse the pro rietor, who some ten minutes later came lown in his night-shirt, pair of trousers, and slippers over his stockingless feet Ward seized him impressively by the hand, and then, with the manner of great mystery, led the astonished Jones to a corner, and, bending to his ear, said in tones which would have done Edwin Forrest credit, "Sir, I have called to impress upon you the sublime and awful fact that eternal vigi-lance is the price of liberty. Let these words sink deep into your heart, sir!" Jones seemed overcome with astonishment so that he was not angry, and then Winter and Ward walked out of the hotel arm in arm. Just as they reached the side-walk Ward turned back and handed Jones his card. Years after, when Mr. Winter happened to be at Jones's place he saw the card framed and hung up conspicuously in

THE AGE OF QUARTERS, A System for Guessing the Dates on Twenty-

Five-Cent Pieces. "Have you any quarters?" asked one who 'Yes, four. Do you want to borrow

"No. But what will you bet that I cannot guess the dates on them! "I do not know what your trick is, but or a flyer I will bet the coins themselves. Done. I will name these dates: 1852, 1854, and two of 1876. Am I right?"
"Let me see. One is 1854; this is 1877; this 1886, and this is 1854. You guessed three correctly and missed one, so you owe me a

quarter and I owe you 75 cents. Now ex-

lain your trick. "It's no trick. The fancy took me a few weeks ago to examine the dates on coins, and I found that almost every quarter bears one of these dates, with an occasional 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1878. I suppose more of them were coined in those years. During the weeks I have been interested in the subject have seen one 1861, but not a single other quarter bearing date in the sixties or the seventies, except as I have mentioned. If one wanted to bet as we have just done, he could be a sure winner in the long run. I witnessed this transaction, and it interested me so that I looked the matter up. n the report of the Director of the Mint found a full explanation. In that is a table giving the coinage in different deominations for each year since the organzation of the mints. The coinage of quarters has fluctuated in a most remarkable way. Beginning with 1850, for three years the coinage averaged about \$40,000 a year. Then, in 1853, it jumped up to \$3,883,555. In 1854 it was almost as much. \$3,095,000. Then it dropped to \$774,260 in 1855. In 1856 it was at \$1,816; \$2,411,000, and in 1858, \$1,482,000. dropped again, never rising to \$400,000, and in war times averaging only \$5,000 or \$6,000, except in 1861, when it was \$1,213,650. In 1875 it was \$1,073,375; in 1876, \$4,454,237.50; in 1877, \$2,727,927.50. Then began the coinage of silver dollars by the millions, and the production of subsidiary coins dropped way off. For the past ten or fifteen years the coinage of quarter has averaged only

3,000 or \$4,000. Just examine the dates on the quarters that come into your possession and see how they bear out these statistics. For instance. in 1886 there were only \$1,471.50 in quarters coined, and there a thousand chances to one against a coin of this date coming into your hands.

Women and Methodism.

Kansas City Journal When people with open eyes know that were it not for women there could not a church be maintained in prosperity, except by the sword and taxation, it is a wonder the control of religious organizations has not been given over to them a century ago. Dr. Hamilton hit the point when he insisted that "Paul must not conflict with Jesus." But doctrinal or textual exegesis is not in line with the subject. If the church doesn't want women as equal workers the world does-and in all ethical movements in this modern age women are in the

The Gods Forbid.

In Great Britain there are 900,000 more vomen and girls than there are men and boys, while in the United States there are 1,000,000 more men and boys than women and girls. A large immigration of the female population of Europe may be expected when these facts are known.

Only Alternative.

Kansas City Journal In Mr. Cleveland's speech yesterday, he said that he could not endure the "sight of a community which cannot withstand the blandishments" of the Republican party. In riding through Kansas Mr. Cleveland would be compelled to let his eyes suffer or pull down the car blinds.

But None for Tammany.

Springfield Republican. The records of the Keeley Institute at doubtless be proportionally large. The cure for drunkenness. There is hope yet